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The Parry of Battle Creek AND THE METHODS OF HIS CLASS.

SOME time ago we sat through a hearing, in the United States court in Milwaukee, on the merits of rival chemicalized food concerns of the Grape Nut variety, a question of patent and trademark rights being up for settlement. It gave us a very good insight into the way in which Mr. Post of Battle Creek, Michigan, has amassed his millions. According to the testimony brought out, the stuff he puts on the market was no original invention of his own, but was known to others. He cut loose and applied a Yankee's money-making genius to the thing and it was a "go." It was almost purely a case of advertising—the same as advertising made the "candy cascades" man. The people were hypnotized by Post's lavish use of advertising and threw their money at him.

Many a Yankee business adventurer has been made into a bully over labor by the economic strength that comes from sudden wealth, and Post has been no exception to the rule.

Despite the fact that a good deal of his money came from the working class, he became "class conscious" at once and devoted a good deal of his activity to the eminently respectable job of scourging labor, so that Battle Creek has gotten a bad name all over the country as a particularly offensive "open shop" town and as a result many workmen have had a prejudice against the various so-called breakfast foods put on the market from that place. In Battle Creek itself a fierce labor war has been raging, with Post and his millions and his fellow labor-crushers on the one side and the underpaid and hard working toilers on the other.

Not content with the home fight, Post has several times allowed the malignity of his feelings toward the subject class in society to get the better of his desire to sell his chemicalized food to them, and has put large advertisements in the daily papers round the country, filled with gratuitous insults to the working class, and at a cost that he himself admits reached on one occasion as high as \$20,000.

Naturally a man filled with such an intense hatred of labor would be just the sort of man to be placed in Parry's shoes, once Parry decided that the poor exploited wretches which capitalism has placed at his mercy in his big factory in Indianapolis needed his undivided attention. Post has richly deserved the honor. The selection has been an eminently fit one—and one that well shows the true feeling of the many capitalists all over the country who make up the Parry organization.

They have elected that a man filled with class hatred shall represent their class interests.

And something of the temper of these men back of Parry and Post is now shown by a report that comes from Battle Creek. At first in their battle with the Postemized enemy the workers seemed to be getting the worst of it. The open shop was crowded down their throats. There was a look of class hostility on the face of nearly every merchant in the city. Gradually the workers began to think a little. In Beloit, Wisconsin, which had been likewise Parry-ized, the working class retaliated on the merchants by patronizing the mail order houses of the nearest large cities, and so "scandalized" the merchants of the Parry organization that they suddenly discovered that they loved the working class again.

The idea looked good, and the workers of Battle Creek decided to give it a trial. Now it is the merchants of Battle Creek who are howling.

They have dropped all their open shop chatter about "individual liberty" and now want to use the power of the state, which the working class has so kindly voted into their hands, to force the workers from patronizing outside merchants. It is now proposed to begin operations on all men employed by the city. "It might be unconstitutional for the administration to say to the men employed by the city where they must buy their goods," they say, "but if they cannot order them to buy at home they can at least advise them to buy here, and then see that none but those who do buy here are given the preference when jobs are handed out, and the heads of departments and commissions will be asked to set the example. It is a mighty easy matter to find who is buying out of town, and we may be compelled to protect ourselves by forming a blacklist."

Might it be right under capitalism when the might is on the side of the capitalists? They have their daily papers to editorialize at the workers and to show them how wrong it is to stand together and to struggle for better conditions, and how repugnant it is to our "American citizenship" for servants to disobey their masters and to resort to class action for self-protection.

To give such "disinterested" advice has been easy, since they as a class being in political control have had the use of the police power of the state to keep their victims from revolt, and always under the specious cry of protecting "law and order." So as a rule they have not needed to use law-breaking methods.

But on every occasion where "peaceable" tactics have not just been suited to the necessities of the occasion, they have been ever ready to protect their class interests by employing the unlawful methods which their editorial prostitutes have warned the workers against using.

Modern society under the capitalist system is organized to protect the "sacred" right of the ruling class to exploit the producing class. Struggle as it may for better conditions and for final emancipation, capitalism stands before the workers with livid, glaring countenance, ready to cove it into submission to its will no matter what weapons have to be used.

Capitalism's mask of hypocritical friendship for labor was thrown off by the manufacturers under Parry. We are glad that it is to be kept off now a successor to Parry has been chosen in the person of Post of Battle Creek.

Fifteen "leading citizens" of Cambridge, Mass., have been indicted by a grand jury for official crookedness. They were prominent in social, business and church circles. Likewise good members of the capitalist parties. It is a forlorn city these days that cannot get out a few indictments of good Republicans and Democrats for selling out the people. And yet all this is going to help put in these positions of trust representatives of the new party of Socialism, which the capitalist papers for years have been warning us against. It certainly would be a bad thing to have the official positions filled with representatives of the only class in society that has no business interest in corrupting government—had for the capitalists who have been fattening by a political control of said government!

The Wisconsin movement has grown so large and so all-embracing as far as the working class is concerned that when it holds a picnic it is a picnic that no one can afford to miss. Out-of-town comrades are urged to be present at the party picnic at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, Sunday, July 16. Walter Thomas Mills will do some whirling speaking on this occasion, and there will be all kinds of fun besides.

Do you remember what feelings were aroused when the term "octopus" was first applied to the trusts? Getting sort of used to it now, eh?

The Chicago Chronicle tells us that they have invented a machine in Russia that does the work of flogging men automatically. The value of this machine is that it has no human feelings, or any feelings at all, and is absolutely merciless; whereas, when flogging has been done by hand, there has been a fluctuation due to promptings of humanity on the part of the man doing the flogging. We do not have flogging machines to scourge the subject class in America, but before we crow over the fact we had best do a little reflecting. We have other labor-scourging machines! We have child labor keyed up to run with machine pace-setters, that often leave the victims with pains nearly as poignant as those induced by the knout of the Czar. Most all machine work, where the worker becomes an appendage to the machine, uses the worker up sooner or later, and it can do this with impunity, as the labor market is always overstocked and workers are cheap and there is no law against exhausting them. Let us not be too ready to crow over Russia's brutality!

Get into the struggle. Get into the struggle to make the struggle for existence easier for mankind.

At least one thing is certain. Banker Frank Bigelow will not try to convert his fellow convicts in the Leavenworth prison to Socialism.

Shall labor-saving machinery drive the workers into trampdom and doom their families to vagabondage or worse, and no protest be made? Shall we fear to insist that the machinery of production shall become a common property in order that it shall no longer crush labor?

Here's something to paste in your hat for next election time. It is what President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Ry. says of law breaking:

"As an individual rule of action the law against free passes was ignored by the Congressmen who passed it and by the President who approved it. Traveling, they present the evidence of their misdemeanor before the eyes of the public in a way which indicates no regard for the law. The governors of the states, many of the judges—in short, all officialdom, from the highest to the lowest—the higher clergy, college professors, editors, merchants, bankers, lawyers, present the evidence of their misdemeanor in the same manner."

A worker named John Foley fell to the sidewalk in Boston the other day starving amidst plenty. This is a certificate that this is a glorious civilization, of course. This man had not eaten for a week and was too proud to beg. He was fifty years old and badly emaciated. But Boston has no monopoly on this sort of thing. In every city of the land there are costly churches where Pharisees talk about the kingdom of Heaven being established on earth, but who would take up arms and do murder wholesale rather than allow the capitalist system that prevents Heaven from coming on earth to be disturbed.

The Woodmen from all over the country will hold their encampment in Milwaukee the coming week. It will be a great affair. There will be officers elected, and in this connection we are now able to a certainly to make the prophecy that the old officers will be reelected. We are thus enabled to prophesy because we have received a large sheet "issued by direction of the Executive Council, M. W. of A., from the head office in Rockland, Ill." which is made up of boom matter that the press is supposed to reprint in order to give the convention a good send-off, and one of the articles we are asked to print as original "to the readers that the old officers will be reelected. As this comes from the officers themselves they doubtless know what they are talking about. A workingman has proudly given us a little booklet which sets forth that "the millionaire and the mechanic have an equal voice" in the organization and then the following pages are filled with the names of the "big" people that are prominent in the order, including Milwaukee's malodorous Dave Rose. We do not find the name of a single mechanic, so it is evident that the society is not so awfully proud of its common trash membership, after all.

Keeping Eternally at it Moves Mountains!

WHILE the Social-Democratic Herald has been greatly improved and its circulation enormously increased in the past few years, we are far from being satisfied with the results obtained, in view of the phenomenal growth of the Socialist movement in Wisconsin and throughout the country.

We are not disheartened, however, as we succeeded in overcoming great difficulties in the past and feel fully equal to the task of overcoming whatever obstacles may arise in our path in the future. Don't forget, comrades, that no amount of hard work on the part of the management and employees of the Herald will avail without the hearty support and co-operation of the readers of the paper. The welfare of the paper in the future, as in the past, will depend very largely upon this support. Every reader who fails to give this support is to that extent aiding and abetting the efforts of the common enemy to disrupt our movement.

Our call for subscriptions for the purpose of installing the own printing plant has met with a generous response, and many new names are being added to the long list of friends and supporters of the Herald. The growth of this list is most encouraging, irrespective of the amounts donated, as it proves that we are gaining new friends. It has been our aim, at all times, to conduct the Social-Democratic Herald solely in the interest of the working class movement as reflected in the principles of international socialism.

To follow this aim to its logical conclusion, we must rid ourselves, as rapidly as possible, of every burden that tends to restrict our sphere of usefulness.

A printing plant of our own will help us to shake off a portion of the burden of profits which we are now compelled to contribute to the capitalist class.

The most conservative estimate places the amount thus to be saved at \$1,000 annually. For three years this amount would be applied to the payments on our plant, after which time it could be used to cover deficits. Taking into consideration the natural growth of business resulting from the ownership of the own plant, the probabilities are that as soon as the plant has been paid for all deficits will have been wiped out, and the profits from party picnics, carnivals and other entertainments can then be devoted solely to propaganda work.

PRINTING PLANT FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$414.73
A. Fischer	20
B. H. Hill	1.00
C. Kohler	.25
Wm. Grosser	6.00
A. J. M.	.50
G. M. Paulson	.25
Joa. Zima	1.00
24th Ward Branch, Milwaukee	10.00
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E. F. Asch	1.00
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S. Saljorsson	1.00
J. A. Ryden	1.00
F. Wandellberg	1.00
S. Skalla	1.00
Total	\$446.18

THE BLESSED SPIRIT OF TOLERATION!

If anything should appear in the columns of the *Forester* antagonistic to the principles of Socialism, it does not follow that Socialists will be afforded an opportunity to reply. The *Forester* is not a Socialist organ; on the contrary, it is strongly opposed to Socialist doctrines and to Socialists in general, regardless of the fact whether they claim to be Catholics or otherwise.—*Catholic Forester*.

Paul Morton, ex-secretary of the navy and a self-confessed law breaker and "big business" crook, will be the new chairman of the Equitable life insurance company. The affairs of that company were crooked enough already without bringing in a man of Morton's commercial morals—or want of morals!

There is more than one way of being crooked. Vice President Tarnell of the Equitable insurance company has a private secretary who got a salary of \$1,200 a year, paid in good, cold money belonging to the people who were paying premiums on insurance. Then the secretary's salary was raised to \$12,000 a year—think of it! The secretary is a woman, and women are cheap in business life. The suspicion is therefore strong that all of that \$12,000 does not go to her, but helps to make up the private graft of some of the rapacious managers of that much-plundered company! Yes, this great nation is proud of its "eminently respectable" business geniuses! They make the country great, you know!

The state picnic of the Wisconsin comrades will be held at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, July 16. The speaker will be Walter Thomas Mills, of Chicago. Let no Socialist who is within travelling distance miss it.

FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW.

The following is Sec. 3 of the Bebel resolution on tactics passed at the Hanover congress of the Social-Democratic party of Germany, by a vote of 205 to 34:

"To reach its aim, the party will employ all means consistent with its fundamental principles that promise SUCCESS. While the party does not deceive itself about the nature and character of the bourgeois parties as representatives and champions of the existing order of state and society, it does NOT refuse to COMBINE WITH THEM, WHENEVER THE CASE MAY REQUIRE IT, in order to strengthen the party at elections, to extend the rights and liberties of the people, or to considerably improve the social conditions of the working class, to help along the aims of civilization or in order to combat tendencies that are hostile to the working class and the people. But the party reserves its independence and integrity in all its activity and considers every success gained a further step towards its aim."

The above is respectfully referred to the American Head-Hunters (Dr. Ingemann of New York included).

The real crooks who break the laws are the same crooks who make the laws!

Frank Bigelow, the Milwaukee millionaire bank thief, has gone to prison for ten years. But unfortunately his pals are still at large and will continue to commit crime at the old stand—anything from robbing widows and estates and freezing out unprotected stockholders to debauching legislators and aldermen.

Secretary C. R. Woodruff of the National Municipal League, in his annual report says that the administration of Mayor McClellan of New York City is a vast improvement over other Tammany administrations. Yet at the same time there comes news of a rank anti-labor veto by McClellan. 'Twas ever thus! When you hear the bourgeois proclaim a man a good official you find that he merely serves his class and that the class really in need of help doesn't get it.

Rottener and rottener grows modern city life under the sway of capitalism. Commercialism draws upon vice for a steady grist. Vice as the handmaiden of the necessity for making money seeks to turn our sons into gamblers and our daughters into prostitutes. The saloon for woman has come to stay, because it is profitable. And woman under the influence of alcohol contributes to the profit-hunger further along the line. As long as the profit system holds sway woman will have to run the gauntlet in this terrible way, with a smaller and smaller number able to stand the test.

"Coarse, cruel and perhaps criminal," are the recent criticisms of Rockefeller according to a Presbyterian preacher of New York, named McAllister. He says Rockefeller is a friend of his, and besides he has taken pains to look into various transactions of Rockefeller and he says he is ready to assert that "they are in accordance with the highest standards of commercial morality." Of course! That's just it. For what are the standards of commercial "morality?" Simply skin your neighbor or get skinned, rob your relatives if you can do it without getting caught by the law, give those who work for you less than they produce, speculate and enrich yourself with trust funds in your keeping, take every possible advantage against your competitors that will not land you in jail, bribe jurors and judges, tire out those who go to law with you by taking the case to a higher court than they can afford to reach, get possession of the railroads over which your competitor must ship his goods to reach the market and make it cost him something to get there, cheat on week days and give to the Lord on Sundays, stifle criticism of your "thrifty" schemes by founding religious institutions, get possession of the daily press and have it filled with editorials to mold opinion your way, put enough money into politics to control the government, take every possible advantage of your less quick witted competitor, play freeze-out in stock company operations, influence the market so as to get the money of others into your own maw, etc., etc., world without end! That is business morality—and there are "followers" of the meek and lowly Nazarene who will defend it.

Public Ownership--Our Kind

From Interview By EUGENE V. DEBS.

SINCE the national election last fall there has been not only a decided increase in Socialist sentiment, but a remarkable change in the general interest upon the subject. The great newspapers, magazines and other publications are now devoting considerable space to the discussion of social questions, and as a result of the wide discussion that is taking place, much of the misapprehension in regard to Socialism and therefore much of the prejudice that has prevailed against it is disappearing.

"As a simple matter of fact, Socialism is pure democracy, the absolute sovereignty of the popular will and the untrammelled rule of the common people."

"We Socialists make the contention that there can be no real democracy, that is to say, no genuine freedom, while the great sources and means of wealth production upon which not only the liberty but the very lives of the people depend, are the private property of a relatively small class and operated privately in the pecuniary interest of that class, with little or no reference to the welfare of the great body of the people."

"As a matter of course we Socialists favor municipal ownership, but only as a part of the general program of collective ownership, municipal, state and national, of all public utilities. Then again, in the Socialist program every step that is taken in the conquest of the public powers by the ballot and in the enlargement of the circle of public ownership, is used to its fullest extent in benefiting the condition of the workers, so that municipal ownership of a public utility under a Socialist regime will mean its operation primarily in the interest and for the benefit of the workers therein employed. Among their benefits are the shortening of the workday, the improvement of working conditions and the application of all profits, over and above the cost of maintaining the plant in an advanced state of efficiency, to improving the conditions and advancing the material welfare of the workers."

"There is no doubt that the present municipal ownership movement has received its greatest impetus from the appalling political corruption that scandalized our leading American cities during the past few years, and traceable, undeniably, to the private ownership of public utilities and their operation for private profit instead of their public ownership and their operation for the good of the people."

"The same deplorable state of affairs has developed in every great metropolis of the nation, and from this has sprung the demand for public ownership. The Socialists, seeing this tendency, the importance of which is conceded, call attention to the greater evil of the private ownership of the still greater utilities of the nation. If private ownership of municipal utilities is productive of municipal corruption, then it follows logically that private ownership of national utilities is productive of national corruption. It is a fact not to be gained that every corruptor of the body politic is the owner or agent of the owner of some public utility. No one has ever heard of a workingman bribing a legislator or corrupting a court."

"All these questions are now up for consideration, and while there is wide difference among the people there is not the slightest doubt but that they will all be settled in good time in the interest of self-rule and a higher social order. The working class is being rapidly converted to Socialism. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose by it. On the other hand the capitalists are at war among themselves, the larger driving the smaller from the field, the trusts and syndicates eliminating competition, all of which simply means that the capitalist system is running its historic course, and when its development is completed deterioration will set in, and in due time it will follow feudalism, from which it sprang, to the cemetery of the past, to make room for another social adjustment more compatible with the present and future needs of the race."

"The sooner the trusts have exploited the nation and dispossessed the people, the sooner will the people dispossess the trusts and come to their own. It is a matter of industrial and social evolution which the Socialists believe can be intelligently guided and to some extent accelerated, primarily in the interest of the working classes and ultimately in the interest of all humanity. Municipal ownership of public utilities means little or nothing to the people so long as the national government is in the control of the corporations and trusts, consisting of the larger capitalists who own the national resources and the means of production, and are therefore in a position to dominate all the powers of government and virtually control the destiny of the people."

Politics in control of "business" men results in a debauched government. Nationally it is so, and every large city bears testimony to the same rule. Men whose lives are centered on "the main chance," are bound to discover main chances when they get into political office, either as officials or party leaders. And back of these worthies will always be found the corporations. Sometimes the game is overplayed, as it was in Philadelphia, and then comes a volcano. This makes an opportunity for reformers to spring forward to save our institutions—and they save them so nicely that the old conditions generally come back again. No one will claim that the breaking up of the Tweed ring in New York stopped corruption in that city, capitalism's subways for corruption are never touched, and the Philadelphia convulsion of civic righteousness will only disarrange the plans of the corruptionists for the time being—the old game will get into swing again, without a doubt. Back of all corruption is the capitalist system, which impels men to center their activities on "main chances," and the precious reformers would not want to uproot the sacred capitalist system, even if they were able to see that it was the cause of the thing they seek to "reform."

You can easily spare a dime—it means ten visits of the Social-Democratic Herald. Do it now!

The days of the professional procurer are about over. Her work is now being done by the modern department store, that pays its girls salaries they cannot live on and thus forces many of them across the threshold of immorality. Thus it is seen that there is one department of the department store business that is not printed in the catalogue!

It used to be said that the king can do no wrong. That was in the days when feudalism ruled and kings were "it" in the land. Kings are no longer the actual rulers in society today, for the feudal system has passed away. In its place we have the capitalist system and under it the capitalist is "it." So now the old saying has to be changed and made to read "the rich can do no wrong." Boston presents a good instance of this. There is a park law in Massachusetts by which property owners are prohibited from building buildings overlooking parks to a height of over 90 feet. In spite of the law the owners of a projected apartment building known as the Westminster Chambers ran up their building a story above the lawful height in conscious violation of the law and then by bribing the legislature sought to get an exemption, but the governor found the bill so unpopular that in deference to public opinion he vetoed it. Then the owners of the building tore down the portion that was above the legal height and brought suit against the city for the damages they had sustained through the enforcement of the law, and a jury has just allowed them damages to the tune of \$481,900! When the poor man breaks a law the damages are taken out of him, but then he isn't one of the "it!"

To be deprived of a complete and a natural living in spite of their hard toil, and to be wretched in the presence of mocking plenty which is beyond their reach, although easily secured and enjoyed by a class that does little toil—that is the predicament the capitalist system places its workers in. Let us hasten to change the system!

A good illustration of the raw sort of work that is indulged in by some national committees these days is the nomination of Hagerty, the slanderer of the party, and a non-member, for a place on the national executive.

Some Letters to an American Farmer.

MODERN CONDITIONS ARE RENDERING THE FARMER INSECURE AND HIS LIFE ONE OF HARD TOIL FOR THE ENRICHMENT OF OTHERS. SOCIALISM THE REMEDY.

By CLAYTON J. LAMB, of Dryden, Michigan.

DEAR BROTHER JO:—You ask me why you, a substantial Nebraska farmer, owning several hundred acres of good land, with cattle on your two-score hills, or why I, a fairly well fixed Michigan farmer, should be a Socialist, or even be interested in the subject. There are very many reasons why we should be Socialists—too many to tell in one letter—and I am going to try to show you if it takes a half dozen.

Farmers naturally divide into four varieties, according to their modes of operation:

1. Capitalist farmers. These are usually bankers, brokers, or other business men living in the towns. Strictly, they are landlords, more or less wealthy, who do their farming by proxy. They assist to form the real farmers. Their capital makes them bosses who control means of production which others must use in order to live.

2. The "operative" farmers. These own their own farms and work them in person, hiring help as needed. They own their own means of production, take their own business risks, and usually work harder and longer hours than the average hired man. They are part capitalists and part workingmen. As capitalists they receive rents, profits, and interest, and to the extent of these receipts they are exploiters of labor. In turn they, as laborers, are exploited by themselves and other capitalists. In modern commercialism they are financially weak, almost entirely unorganized, and very largely at the mercy and service of the capitalist class. To this variety of farmers you and I belong, and I particularly desire to show you how Socialism would improve our and their financial condition and social status, as well as that of all other varieties of farmers, not excepting the real capitalist farmers and all other capitalists, and all other workingmen.

3. The "Renters," or tenant farmers. These own (subject quite generally to chattel mortgages) their own horses, wagons, machines, and tools with which they work the land they do not own, upon such terms as they may make with the capitalist owners of the soil, for cash rent or for a share of the crop produced. They move from farm to farm from season to season, striving to keep out of the wage working class. Occasionally one succeeds in doing this, but generally they gravitate down the scale, unable with their small means and lack of organization, to hold their own in competition with the real capitalist class. The reward of their labor is that part of the product remaining after the claims of the landlord, landlord, tax collectors, etc., are satisfied. Practically they are wage workers who, thinking they are working for themselves, work harder on the real wage worker would consent to work.

4. The farm laborers. These have neither farm nor tools. They work for wages, and are proletarians. While they are not formally organized, they do have such an identity of interest and mutual understanding as to be able to control, in large part, the rate of wages, in which they receive the benefits of present labor organizations.

Now, Jo, let us examine for a moment the income of these farmers and trace that income to its sources. You and I are operative farmers. Part of our income is due to our capital, part to our labor, and perhaps a part, but really a small part, is due to the possible profit made upon or out of the labor we hire. This latter item is small, because actually

what we make out of the wage worker, is taken from us by the real capitalists, the railroads and other trusts and combinations. They regularly charge us "all the traffic will bear" and what little we are able to exploit from the wage worker actually passes to those higher up in the scale.

From these sources, then, that is: from our capital, from our labor, and from the direct exploitation of wage labor, we derive our incomes. Let us examine our incomes as capitalists:

Your 4,000-acre Nebraska farm will probably sell for \$100,000; my 160-acre Michigan farm is worth, say, \$10,000. To that extent we are capitalists. Our income from our capital is equal to the usual rate of interest—the net rate, after deducting taxes, superintendence and risk. Here that net rate would not exceed four per cent per annum, and it is a fact that this farm cannot be rented for \$400 per year over and above taxes, insurance, and cost of keeping it in its present state. I am a capitalist, say to the extent of four per cent a year on \$10,000, or \$400 a year. I presume that the same net rate would apply in your case; that is, four per cent a year on \$200,000, or \$8,000 per year. This then shows our respective incomes as capitalists, under the present capitalist system. If, now, it can be shown that under Socialism our material interests would be actually improved, then it is clear that we should be Socialists, and work for its object, which is the entire destruction of all income from rent, interest, and profit, and the placing of the material interest of the State, the nation and the world upon an exclusively labor base, instead of upon its present capitalist base. For it must be and is admitted, that labor implies honest social service, while capitalism implies the exploitation, speculation, gambling and graft from which the people, and not necessarily the wage workers alone, are now suffering. In subsequent letters I will endeavor to show the entire soundness of the Socialist position, and not only the desirability, but also the inevitability, of Socialism.

Yours,

Dryden, Mich., June, 1905.

C. J. LAMB.

The Wisconsin Legislators.

THE WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW MAKERS.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, Wm. J. Alldridge, August M. Strehlow. IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schraas, Nicolas Petersen. IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Geerdts. IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermann, Neils C. Nelson. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmar, John Puida. IN MANITOWOC: Henry Stolze, mayor.

In the Milwaukee Council.

Some meetings ago Ald. Petersen introduced a resolution to stop the illegal remission of water rates to private institutions. The mayor vetoed it. A legal opinion was then called for and showed that the practice which old party aldermen had been guilty of for years, was wholly illegal. The committee was forced to recommend the discontinuance of the practice. At Monday's meeting the council concurred, those voting to "kill break the law being the gang and a few accessions, as follows: Barry, Connelly, Dewster, Fitzgerald, Hayes, Klaeser, Koerner, Kuschbert, Lonsdorf, Luedtke, Rittler, Slegerswald, Strachota, Weiher, Wittig and Corcoran.

A good illustration of the way in which the city would be swindled if the railroads had enough aldermen like Koerner in the council was shown when it was announced that the Milwaukee road would contribute \$112,000 toward the new Sixth street viaduct across the valley. At the time the road offered to contribute \$62,000, not because it had to but to show its public spirit (and also in consideration that it should not be obliged to elevate its tracks) Koerner made a desperate effort to stampede the measure through the council. The Socialists believe that the law requires the road to build and maintain the new viaduct.

Ald. Grantz was able to block an effort of the committee on fire department to buy a lot of alarm boxes, costing over \$160 apiece, from the firm that appears to have a monopoly of such contracts with the city. He made an amendment that the matter be thrown open to bidders. Ald. Connelly objected that the boxes were needed immediately,

but to save the measure from immediate slaughter he was willing to himself delay it by sending it back to the committee.

The acting mayor's vote of the infamous peddler license ordinance came up for vote and the veto was sustained by the votes of the nine Socialists and seventeen others. Notice of reconsideration was given by Stiglbauer, who is trying to help the Grocers' association drive the peddlers out of business.

The Building Inspector and the acting chief of the fire department reported to the council that they had condemned the Tenth Ward school, at Lloyd and Twelfth, it being a firetrap and too badly out of repair to be patched up. This will help Ald. Heath get a new school for his ward, with the school bonds that he had passed.

Ald. Heath presented the following resolution, which was passed under suspension of the rules:

WHEREAS, At the time the present system of garbage disposal was selected the subject of such disposal in general was in an unsatisfactory stage of development, and

WHEREAS, Since that time new and less costly methods have been devised, some of which utilize the commercial values contained in the garbage and which under the Engel system go utterly to waste, and

WHEREAS, Under the present system the destruction of the garbage costs the city about fifty thousand dollars a year, some of which expense might possibly be saved were the city to install a more up-to-date system, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this council do hereby appoint a special committee consisting of three members, representing the three political parties in the council, who shall make an inquiry into the various new systems as far as possible and report their recommendations as soon as they arrive at definite conclusions.

Wisconsin Social-Democratic Inquiry.

In connection with the report of the Wisconsin inquiry printed last week, we would ask our readers to read the following report that accompanied the report:

"To the National Committee: We, the State Executive Board of Wisconsin, do hereby record our protest against the high-handed, unwarranted action of the National Committee in removing from the National Executive Committee our National Committeeman, Comrade Victor L. Berger, one of the oldest and best and most self-sacrificing workers for Socialism in the American movement.

"We emphatically protest against the illegal manner in which the removal was effected, without a trial, and without any copy of any charges being presented to him, and without the smallest particle of evidence being produced that he had violated the National Constitution either in letter or in spirit.

"National Committeeman Trautman, who first stirred up this matter, and who threw suspicion on the Milwaukee movement, has since been proven to be acting as agent for the S. L. P. 'People' and the S. L. P. 'Arbeiter Zeitung,' which is an act of treason to the Socialist party, while he pretends to be serving as National Committeeman for Ohio.

"The action of the National Committee has been eagerly taken up by the capitalist press of Milwaukee

and has had a harmful influence upon the party in Wisconsin.

"The result of our investigation shows that Comrade Berger was absent from the state at the time the Milwaukee City Central Committee voted to refrain from making nominations in the local judicial campaign, and during most of the time that the referendum on this matter was being taken, and therefore Comrade Berger could not have been guilty of violating that clause of the Constitution providing that the party shall refrain from making nominations, in order to favor the candidate of some other organization, even if such violation had taken place, which was not the case.

"In recommending the readers of his paper to oppose Judge Carpenter, he acted in direct line with the custom of Socialist parties in other countries, and has violated no principle of International Socialism nor any specific law of the Constitution, which is clearly proven by the fact that the National Committee has since adopted a rule forbidding members to vote at all when there is no Socialist ticket in the field. But this rule, not being in existence before, could not have been violated by Comrade Berger, nor any other member of the party.

"We therefore protest against the unjust and unsocialistic action of the National Committee and request them to reconsider this hasty and ill-advised decision.

The following letter written for publication by Comrade H. C. Scholz, an old time Socialist, will be read with interest:

The calumnies, suspicions and aspersions which have been raised for some time past against Comrade Victor L. Berger in Milwaukee by people who arrogantly presume to be the representatives of the interests of the proletariat are indeed a shame and disgrace from beginning to end. Without doubt these people consider it simpler to throw suspicion on honest comrades to satisfy their dense egotism, their place and office-hunting, and their low ambitions, than to carry on by all possible means the battle against capitalism, which is far more necessary.

Let us hope and wish, in the interest of a healthy development of our party, that the BETTER PART of the comrades will summon up their strength IN TIME, and walk ahead over such jealous tools and minor antics, just as the German party in the year 1890 to 1891 walked over the so-called "revolutionary independents," who tried to split up the German Social-Democratic party for no other motives than jealousy and low ambition, and who have finally shrunk to a small group of fanatical know-nothings.

What has Comrade Victor Berger, who has been so shamelessly maligned, really done that he should be treated in a way which, if it were accorded a capitalist exploiter of the worst kind or a common criminal, these same people would decri in the worst terms? As far as I know, he has done nothing else, but give his vote during a very inferior campaign when there was no Socialist candidate, to a man who outside the party stood nearest to labor in his feelings, his thoughts and his actions.

Is that a crime according to Socialist conceptions or is it contrary to the endeavor towards the construction of a Socialist-communist form of society? Never!

It may be, in the worst case, a break against a TACTIC PERILIOUSLY WRONG, FORMULATED, but surely no offense against the principles of Socialism. But in the proletarian class struggle—and this cannot possibly be changed—tactics will have to be changed even ten times a day, according to the position and action of the opponent.

Now how does Comrade Victor Berger, in his so decried conduct, stand towards the Socialist party movement of Europe and especially to the elite of that movement, the German Social-Democracy? After the German Social-Democracy had long outgrown its childish days—which, by the way, the American party has by no means done as yet—it had its struggles within the party about taking part in the different campaigns and especially about the smaller evil regarding these, viz., that if there was no hope of strengthening the party by voting for a Socialist candidate, the comrades should vote for those candidates of the capitalist parties who stood nearest to the proletariat and could offer some guarantees to it. Before all they agreed that those men must be defeated who from the very start were known as the meanest opponents of the laboring people and their most vital interests.

A great discussion has indeed been raised by the opinion of Bernstein that in the Landtag campaigns, which through the miserable election law gave the Social-Democrats hardly any chance, a compromise should be made from the start with those opponents who stand nearest us, and thus make it possible to get a few Socialist representatives into the Landtag, and if that is not possible, to ask the representative for some guarantees that he will vote for certain demands of the laborers, if through THEIR HELP he is elected.

The opponents of this policy, to whom I also belonged, were afraid of corruption and degeneration. Since then, conditions have taught us differently, and we need not fear that the German laborers will on account of such compromises, deviate one particle from their fixed aim, total abolition of the capitalist form of society. The German working class fights against the capitalist parties as a reactionary mass and in some cases it apparently digresses, it does so because tactics require it.

If we here in America consider ourselves as belonging to the international Social-Democracy in principle, we will also have to learn good deal in regard to tactics. Not that I want to say that everything which is practical

In Europe is also applicable here; no, I know very well that in the field of tactics great deviations are possible. What is good in the way of agitation in New York may be quite inappropriate in Milwaukee and entirely useless in the country. If Comrade Berger, as he did, voted for a man whom he considered the smaller evil, and this, because THERE WAS NO SOCIALIST CANDIDATE, this would indeed be no crime against the interests of the workingmen, even if the decision to refrain from voting had been given out as a password. And if people who think they hold the party's baton, and can set the tone for the movement, so severely attack Comrade Victor Berger, who certainly deserves a better treatment at their hands, one might almost DOUBT whether their behavior is honest, and they certainly show that they know the conditions of the party movement but slightly.

There is a field with which some of the howlers are pretty familiar, which could be criticized with far greater justice and appropriateness; I mean a certain kind of unionism. There are people in responsible positions who take part in every kind of twaddle, just as conditions prescribe, and are regular backwoodsmen in regard to views about the labor movement. And then—it sounds like mockery—it is just these people who are considered the "revolutionary spirits" in political life. Of course as knowers, they may very well be compared to a blown-up paper bag. It should be the duty of all these howlers to put aside dense egotism and become class-consciousness in the workingmen, organized into unions, even at the risk of being pushed away from the manger. Take hold of the broom therefore and sweep before your own door.

Victor Berger was my party comrade when many of his opponents, through ignorance or incapacity, were still members of the capitalist parties, and without being a prophet, I venture to say, Berger will be a party member when many of his present accusers have long ago pitched their tents again in the crowd of capitalist society.

If Comrade Berger should need any consolation, I would console him with these words: "They are not the worst fruits which the wasps sting."

A comrade in Auburn, Me., writes Comrade Berger as follows: "After carefully reading up the 'Milwaukee Situation' in The Worker, The Socialist, and the Social-Democratic Herald (that's both sides, you see) I have no hesitancy in lending you a word of encouragement in the present regrettable strife. Sooner or later, the chronic kickers, cut-and-dried dogmatists and everlasting repeaters of ready-made stock phrases, the meaning of which they are really at a loss to understand—if they only knew it—will find their proper place in the S. L. P. And a good riddance it will be for the Socialist party. I didn't thought, though, that those 'scientific' (1) revolutionary (2) Socialist (3) ideas hitherto confined, I had thought, to Faribault, Minn., had spread into the National Committee. Give the Socialist party a little more practical experience and a few more years of development, and we won't be bothered with this senseless quibbling over 'immediate demands' and 'fusion,' where fusion is not. I would also congratulate you on the very proper stand you have taken in regard to the 'New Industrial Unionism.'"

Chicago Takes a Stand.

The recent action of the executive committee of the National Socialist party in expelling Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee because of his attitude toward certain candidates aroused free discussion at the meeting yesterday and a resolution commending the action of the executive committee was voted down, on the ground that it was a matter for the Wisconsin Socialists to settle without interference from the other states.—Chicago Chronicle.

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Social-Democratic Herald

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.



VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class, and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT of it OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, for we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

All communications intended for the national party and headquarters should be addressed, hereafter, to J. MAHLON BARNES, NATIONAL SECRETARY, 209 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The Labor papers have a good reply to the capitalist croakers who are never tired of saying ugly things about the "exorbitant demands" of the workers, in the report that comes from New York with regard to how Senator Clark of Montana—one of those rascals who, because of their wealth are sentenced to the United States Senate by the people instead of to prison—is getting the best of the contractors in the construction of his castle in the metropolis.

A few days ago Senator Clark purchased a large bronze works for the purpose of supplying his new mansion with bronze. This created quite a surprise, but since then it has been discovered that the bronze foundry is but one of similar moves made by Senator Clark since ground was broken in 1898 for his Fifth Avenue home. Here is a list of the plants bought by him to defeat the plans of contractors to bleed him:

Granite quarry at North Jay, Me.
Stone finishing plant at Bangor, Me.
Marble factory at Ravenswood, L. I.
Woodwork factory at Ravenswood, L. I.
Henry Bonnard bronze foundry, New York City.

Lord, Hewitt & Hull of New York, the architects, have established a new hard work record for the profession. Washington Hull, managing architect of the Clark mansion, had thick, curly brown hair when the work began; he is now gray.

The trouble for Senator Clark and his architects began when the Maine & New Hampshire Granite company gave notice of an advance on contract price. The firm had agreed to supply the white granite for the walls for \$200,000. The quarry people suddenly demanded \$650,000. Architect Hull was ready. There was a small, unworked white granite quarry near the granite company's plant, that the big concern had overlooked. Sending the facts to the senator by cable, Architect Hull awaited the reply. "It came fast: 'Buy the quarry, if possible,' and it was bought. Hurrying back from Europe, the senator decided that no contractor should bleed him again. He decided to establish a stone dressing plant. Then he decided that as a million dollars' worth of bronzes were to be used, the only way to successfully escape the extortion of contractors was to own a bronze foundry. The same agreement held good as to woodwork and decorating plaster and the senator added these to the others. After he was through with them he sold them at a good figure.

The transaction was well worth his while and he worked the workers direct instead of paying others to do it for him. Now the people of this country have had it drilled into their ears day after day by the capitalist editors that Labor's demands are always beyond reason, but never a word is said when actual fleecing is done by contractors. That is "legitimate business," you know. But Senator Clark has his ideas as to the limitations to "legitimate" hold-ups, and so has done what the capitalist system will eventually do—cut out the middleman and satisfied his requirements at first hand.

JACKAL VERSUS LAMB.

A thing that will have to be fought out sooner or later in the National party is the question as to whether there shall be bureaucratic or democratic rule in the movement. The Wisconsin case has brought it to the front. Our party has grown too fast in new territory, especially in the West, with the result that many persons practically raw in the movement have gotten into power in the National Committee, and are anxious to rule despotically and out of all relation to the traditions and the tactics of the international movement which have grown out of years and years of experience. Their ignorance also makes heresy hunting agreeable to them. Not only are they anxious to maintain a rule from above so far as the state movements are concerned, but they ache for the exciting fun of running somebody down, and if that somebody be a comrade long tried in the movement, so much more is it exciting. This bad state of affairs will continue to crop out in various

HOW IT FEELS TO

BE THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS!

A. Cahan, in "The White Terror and the Red": Alexander II. lacked anything but courage. Still, this continuous living under fire had gradually unnerfed him. The soldier on the battlefield finds moral support in the presence of thousands of comrades, all facing the same fate as he; whereas, he was like a lone man on top of a dynamite pile. And if his perils were shared by those about him, this only added the agonizing consciousness that his person carried the shadow of destruction with it, endangering the life of every living being that came near him. He knew, for example, that when he was at the theater candles were kept ready, in case the lights were blown out by an explosion; that many people stayed away from the playhouse on such occasions for fear of being de-

stroyed, along with their sovereign. His pride would not let him feel low-spirited. He very often forced himself to disdain caution, to act with reckless courage. Nevertheless, he had a dreary, faded look. The notion that he, the most powerful of men, the image of grandeur and human omnipotence, should tremble at every sound, wounded his common human pride acutely. The consequence was that this mightiest monarch in the world, the gigantic man of sixty-two, every bit of him an emperor, was at heart a terror-stricken infant mutely imploring for help. He continued to appear in the streets of the capital, accompanied by his usual escort and to return the salutes of passers-by with his usual air of majestic ease. Now and then he went to the theater, and occasionally even beyond the scenes for a flirtation with the actresses. But speaking throughout the state managed by him while state organizer in 1903 and 1904—and he points out that it was the first state convention he had misused, while it was the first one Kalamazoo had been represented at, and that instead of the convention's having no word from him, he had, in fact, sent it a report in detail of his work as national committeeman, that being a farmer and living in a township covering thirty-six square miles, with only fifteen Socialists living in it, at great distances from each other, his numerous attempts to form an organization and keep a charter had failed, that Kalamazoo had been misinformed when it stated he had not always been a dues-paying member (his membership card with receipts in full by dates being sent to Kalamazoo to prove his words) and that his opposition to the dues-paying system merely concerned the fact that he believed that sooner or later the party would have to conform to the state law on the subject or run the risk of being disfranchised by the capitalist courts. In the course of his defense Comrade Lamb says: "It will be proper here to state that I took out my first card in this movement twenty-seven years ago and that not a year has passed since 1878 that my dues have not been paid, regularly and irregularly, more than one hundred times. Comrades of Kalamazoo, I was on the Lake Front with Spies and Parsons, and I was a Socialist then. They were judiciously murdered, probably before any of you were Socialists at all. From 1879 I was for ten years publishing a weekly paper which the New York People then classed as one of the three Socialist papers printed in the United States. In 1888 my printing office was burned by a capitalist incendiary while I was under arrest for my advocacy of Socialism. I do not say these things boastfully or to excite your sympathy, but to show you that I have my card."

As to our justification for calling this a dastardly "comradeship," further than the bald fact of Kalamazoo having unanimously passed such a proposition, we will leave it to the reader to decide after we have given the following facts. Upon receipt of the above modernized blank letter de cachet, which he was politely asked to fill in and serve upon himself, Comrade Lamb sent Kalamazoo a specific defense to each of the counts in the accusation. He told them that a death in his family had been one of the things that had prevented his attendance at the state convention; that he was also prevented because of lack of funds, he having had to personally assume a debt of \$800 (he raised the money by playing a mortgage on his farm) incurred by the system of circuit-

riding, along with their sovereign. His pride would not let him feel low-spirited. He very often forced himself to disdain caution, to act with reckless courage. Nevertheless, he had a dreary, faded look. The notion that he, the most powerful of men, the image of grandeur and human omnipotence, should tremble at every sound, wounded his common human pride acutely. The consequence was that this mightiest monarch in the world, the gigantic man of sixty-two, every bit of him an emperor, was at heart a terror-stricken infant mutely imploring for help. He continued to appear in the streets of the capital, accompanied by his usual escort and to return the salutes of passers-by with his usual air of majestic ease. Now and then he went to the theater, and occasionally even beyond the scenes for a flirtation with the actresses. But speaking throughout the state managed by him while state organizer in 1903 and 1904—and he points out that it was the first state convention he had misused, while it was the first one Kalamazoo had been represented at, and that instead of the convention's having no word from him, he had, in fact, sent it a report in detail of his work as national committeeman, that being a farmer and living in a township covering thirty-six square miles, with only fifteen Socialists living in it, at great distances from each other, his numerous attempts to form an organization and keep a charter had failed, that Kalamazoo had been misinformed when it stated he had not always been a dues-paying member (his membership card with receipts in full by dates being sent to Kalamazoo to prove his words) and that his opposition to the dues-paying system merely concerned the fact that he believed that sooner or later the party would have to conform to the state law on the subject or run the risk of being disfranchised by the capitalist courts. In the course of his defense Comrade Lamb says: "It will be proper here to state that I took out my first card in this movement twenty-seven years ago and that not a year has passed since 1878 that my dues have not been paid, regularly and irregularly, more than one hundred times. Comrades of Kalamazoo, I was on the Lake Front with Spies and Parsons, and I was a Socialist then. They were judiciously murdered, probably before any of you were Socialists at all. From 1879 I was for ten years publishing a weekly paper which the New York People then classed as one of the three Socialist papers printed in the United States. In 1888 my printing office was burned by a capitalist incendiary while I was under arrest for my advocacy of Socialism. I do not say these things boastfully or to excite your sympathy, but to show you that I have my card."

The Herald is published for propaganda, but at the same time it owes it to the movement to protect that movement from suicidal and base tendencies and so we feel that

The Social-Democratic National Platform.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, and in the name of our constituents, can people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born, as the only national movement, have adopted the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact: as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole society.

To this end we have organized the Social-Democratic party as a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it unites for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Social-Democratic movement is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it unites for the full freedom of all humanity.

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BE THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS!

the public knew that besides his large uniformed escort, his carriage was watched by hordes of detectives in citizens' clothes, and that every inch of the ground which he traversed was all but turned inside out for possible signs of danger. And those who were admitted to his presence knew that underneath his grand, free-and-easy bearing was a sick heart and a crushed spirit. That the enemy was an unknown quantity was one of the sources of his growing disquiet. The organized movement might be very large and it might be ridiculously small, but with a latent half-Nihilist in the heart of every subject, he was beginning to realize at last that he knew his people scarcely better than he did the French or the English. He was anxious to make peace with that invisible enemy of his, provided it did not look as if he did.

the above must be placed before our readers who are party members. There is a lurking conviction with the capitalist politicians that the working class may always be locked to defeat itself and that it is thus not very dangerous to capitalism when it picks up the ballot as a weapon. While some recent occurrences may seem to give substantiality to this capitalist belief, we are convinced that the danger indicated is not a real danger, but a passing symptom of unripeness and that beyond the clouds the sun is shining. We feel convinced that the heresy hunting phinse will pass by and that succeeding it will come an assurance that he who fights honestly and valiantly for our cause will have nothing to fear from the cause itself.

We are sorry to have to announce that Comrade Berger has had a relapse and that he will have to remain in bed at least two weeks longer. He was mending nicely and was able to leave his home for short periods each day, but evidently overexerted himself and was ordered back to bed by the physicians.

This paper ten weeks, ten cents.

What is Social-Democracy?

"Whereas industry is at present carried on by private capitalists seized by wage labor, it must be in the future conducted by associated or cooperative workers jointly owning the means of production."—Prof. Kirkup.

"Our aim... is to obtain for the whole community complete ownership and control of the means of production and distribution and transportation. We seek to put an end to the wage system, to sweep away all distinctions of class and to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth."

"Socialism is that contemplated system of industrial society which proposes the abolition of private property in the great material instruments of production, and the substitution thereof of collective property, and advocates the collective management of production, together with the distribution of social income by society, and private property in the larger proportion of this social income."—Prof. Ely.

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10c—CIGAR—10c

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Half Hours In The Herald Sarctum.

Correspondents

are urged to

write as briefly

as possible

and on one

side of the

paper only.

A NEW "CIRCUMLOCUTION

OFFICE."

We have received a communication

from Comrade Charles L.

Breckon, county secretary of the

party in Chicago, in which he makes

timely criticism of the cumbersome,

endless and expensive and delaying

methods by which the national committee

and the national headquarters

have to conduct their work. Recently

it was proposed that the national committee

secure matter for a number of propaganda leaflets by

a prize competition. It is now going

through the referendum and counter-referendum mill and Comrade

Breckon chafes at the delay. He says: "When the poor thing ever is

rescued it bids fair to have been so

torn and mutilated in "bumping the

bumps" that its own parent would

not recognize it, and all its sisters,

its cousins and its aunts would disown

it. But all this is not the fault of

the original mover of the motion,

nor of the national secretary, but is

due solely and only to the cumbersome

and unworkable machinery that the

national committee has built

around itself. As I write there lies

before me a copy of the official bulletin

for April, and it is a document of

wonder and ambiguity, motion

and counter-motion, referendum and

then another referendum, and still a

referendum of the last referendum,

and so on ad infinitum. Somebody

rescue the national office. It is about

to be buried under the wheels and

debris of its own making. Already

the national secretary has issued a

strong cry for help, engulfed in a

perfect sea of mimeograph correspondence,

tissue paper, stencils, purple ink, "and no choice having been

made you will now vote on referendum

on June 30, 1913."

"In the issue of the Bulletin above

referred to will be found motions

made by the several members as follows:

Maily..... 13

Berlyn..... 8

Work..... 5

Bandlow..... 10

Slabodin..... 8

Berger..... 2

"Forty-five motions in one session,

and one-half of these made by

two men. What are these men paid

for, anyhow? Only forty-five motions

and forty-five referendums in one session? Something must be

done, and that quickly. Can it be

possible that Berger's sin lay in the

fact that he only made two of the

above list, or less than one-twentieth

of the whole, while Maily scored

for twelve, or nearly one-third of the

grand total? Will not some member

of the committee summon sufficient

courage to make motion No. 4-11-44 that will enable the

national office to fulfill the functions

for which it was originally created?"

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,
Telephone Main 1742.

THE Regular Meetings of the Council are held
first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock at First
Central Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

JOHN KRICHART, 318 State St., Sec. Secretary
FREDERICK HART, 844 North Ave., Pres. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2418 Chambers St., Treas.
J. W. TONKIN, 1415 Twenty-ninth St., Sec. Treasurer
M. WEISBERG, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, FRANK J. WEISER, 318 State Street.

COMMITTEES:

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Unl. Broder, Secretary, 318 State St.; James Sheehan, E. H. Hansen, H. Knech, James Hendrickson, J. J. Handley, H. Fischer. Meets half-hour previous to sessions of Council.
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: V. L. Berger, Chas. Dippel, Thomas Peely, R. T. Meima, P. J. Weber.
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Tava, V. L. Berger, P. Henth, Dan. Silver, Fred. Wilson.
NOMINATIONS: E. H. Hansen, M. Tsch, Jos. Zubert, W. E. Acker, Wm. Breha.

LABEL SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street, P. H. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street; Theo. Feys, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops:

Before
shaving
or
having
your
hair
cut,
see
this
card
is
displayed

ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR
609 Chestnut Street,
The Model Union Shop!

OSCAR BERNER,
SHAVING PARLOR,
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Only Union Shop on Vliet Street

Finest Line of Domestic & Imported Cigars
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141 Lincoln Ave.

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577 East Water St.
...Shaving Parlor...
Fine Line of Union Cigars.

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Shaving Parlor,
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opposite South Bay St.

"KWITCHER KICKIN"
AND COME TO
Hammer's Barber Shop,
141 NORTH AVENUE.

CHAS. P. HEILMAN,
SHAVING PARLOR,
98 WAGON ST., Opposite Kirby House.

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The Southern,
First-class work guaranteed.
454 Reed St., corner Scott.

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Barber Shop
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...UNION CIGARS...

FRED. LANGE,
BARBER SHOP
281 Third Street, Cor. State,
First Class Work Guaranteed.

FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT OR
SHAVE GO TO
"THE BARBER SHOP"
910 CENTER STREET.
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SHAVING PARLOR
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FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

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Barber Shop, Hot & Cold Baths,
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Water with every Shave.
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BARBER
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If you need a trim, why not come to us?
Our barbers are the best, because we make
your hair grow, we use only good material and
use the best trimmings of Sollyer's
Shave. We are well educated in the art of
hair cutting and know exactly what you want,
whether for men, women or child.
We also recommend our classic stockings,
combs, brushes and all other articles
to our patrons.

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"Socialism Made Plain" by Allan L.
Benson. A. M. Book Co. 2nd ed.

"Socialism Made Plain" by Allan L.
Benson. A. M. Book Co. 2nd ed.

Wants a Nuisance Stopped.

Editor Herald: Up here at 224
Twenty-second street, in the rear
house, there is a machine shop. It is
run by a gas engine and the exhaust
pipe comes out of the side of the
building, even with our doors and
window, which is in the rear of No.
232. Now that pipe, with its puff-
ing and blowing smoke so close to
us, is a contemptible nuisance, and
is injurious to anyone's health who
is nervous, besides that stinking
smoke. I have reported it to the
health department three times in the
last five weeks and went and saw the
health commissioner personally.
They were up here several times and
requested the man who runs the
shop to extend the pipe up in the air.
He put up a tin pipe which just
slips over the exhaust, and the sound
from the puffing and the smoke are
there just the same. It is just an
insult and no more. Then I saw
Mayor Rose's secretary (I forget his
name). He is a son-in-law of my
landlady. Of course, I am just a
poor tenant myself. Well, the sec-
retary spoke to the mayor a week ago
yesterday. He said the mayor would
have the city attorney look after it
and have a muffler put on the pipe,
but the thing is still puffing and
blowing away. Of course, they think
I could move if I don't like it, but
I do not want to take my child away
from the school he is going to, which
I would have to do if I moved, and
could get anything reasonable. Now
I would like to ask what a city has
Health Departments and city offi-
cers for if it is not to look after such
things as that, or has a person got
to have a few thousand dollars or a
pull to have a necessary and sanitary
duty like this performed? As far as
I am concerned I will never vote for
either party that will sustain city of-
ficers of any kind who do not look
after the health and welfare of the
people against such a nuisance as
this any more than the officers have
done in this case. I do not blame
the working people, which are the
people, for voting Socialism, for it
is the only party that will look after
their interests. Now, if the Social-
Democratic alderman of Milwaukee
can do anything to have this nu-
isance removed I would feel most
grateful to them for their efforts, for
I have found out to my satisfaction
there is no use in going to anyone
else.
H. A. BURDICK.
Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Board.

The State Executive Board met
June 3rd with all resident members
present except H. Tuttle. Application
for charter was granted to the
Third Ward of Racine. The secre-
tary was instructed to arrange a few
dates for Miss Anna M. Maley of
Minneapolis.

State Secretary's Financial Report for May.

Cash on hand May 1st.....	\$15.96
Dues—	
1 of Green Bay.....	\$6.80
1 of Monticello.....	3.30
1 of Fond du Lac.....	2.70
1 of River Falls.....	1.20
1 of Kewaunee.....	3.00
1 of Ladysmith.....	2.10
23 of Milwaukee.....	12.00
0 of Milwaukee.....	15.30
1 of Phillips.....	3.00
1 of Superior.....	1.10
1 of Bayfield.....	3.00
1 of Town of Gordon.....	1.80
2 of Town of Lake.....	3.30
31 of Milwaukee.....	12.30
2 (English) of Racine.....	2.10
0 of Racine.....	2.10
1 of Kenosha.....	2.00
1 of Cornucopia.....	2.00
1 of Spooner.....	2.00
11 of Racine.....	3.00
5 (Finnish) of Milwaukee.....	6.00
10 of Milwaukee.....	12.00
2 (Jewish) of Milwaukee.....	2.00
1 of Manitowish.....	2.70
4 of Racine.....	5.50
1 of Brodhead.....	.50
1 of Kiel.....	6.00
1 of Briggis, member at large.....	.30
Organization and Campaign Funds 11 to 16	
Sale of buttons.....	2.00
Proceeds from carnival.....	194.70
Proceeds from picnic of 1904.....	.42
Sale of bicycle.....	5.00
Total Receipts.....	\$356.88
Paid State Treasurer.....	336.44
Balance on Hand, May 31st.....	\$20.44

Organization and Campaign Funds 11 to 16
Sale of buttons..... 2.00
Proceeds from carnival..... 194.70
Proceeds from picnic of 1904..... .42
Sale of bicycle..... 5.00

Total Receipts..... \$356.88
Paid State Treasurer..... 336.44
Balance on Hand, May 31st..... \$20.44

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every
second Monday in the month at 8 p. m.
at 625 Market St. Richard L. Schmitt,
625 North Water Street, Secretary.
SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every
first and third Friday of the month, cor.
Fourth and Chestnut Sts. Fritz Koll,
Secy, 583 Sheridan Lane.
THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second
and fourth Fridays at 288 Milwaukee St.
Frank Herrberg, Secy, 283 Milwaukee St.
FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each 1st
and third Thursday at 8 p. m. at 416
Germania Bldg. H. Hermann, Secy, R.
W. cor. Wisconsin and 4th Sts.
FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first
and third Thursday, 8 p. m. at 325 Wash-
ington St. Fred. Wittig, Secy, 463 Green-
bush St.
SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every
2nd and 4th Friday at 8 p. m. at 624 Fourth
Street. John L. Meima, Secy, 612 4th St.
SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets 2nd
and 4th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. at
Germania Bldg. Room 414-416. Dr.
W. C. Young, Secy, Room 414 Germania
Bldg.
EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every
second and fourth Friday at 8 p. m. at
Mann's Hall, cor. Mineral and 4th. Secy,
Fred. Krueger, Secy, 315 Greenfield Ave.
NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first
and third Thursday of each month at
1216 Cherry St. Earl Fischer, Secy,
1212 Cherry St.
TENTH WARD BRANCH meets 2nd
and 4th Friday in Wisconsin Hall, 12th
and Lee Sts. P. E. Keller, Secy, 514 Four-
teenth St.
ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets second
and fourth Sunday at 1226
Pond du Lac Ave. Frank Novak, Secy,
1222 North Ave.
TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets every
2nd and 4th Friday of the month at
Bulwer's Hall, 6th Ave. and Orchard St.
W. C. Young, Secy, 6th and Orchard St.
THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second
and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. at 100
Kinnickinnic Ave. Geo. Knepp, Secy, 100
Greenfield Ave.
FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every
second and fourth Thursday evening at
Robert Booth's Hall, 12th
and 4th Sts. C. Knepp, Secy, 128
4th St.



WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

CHAS. A. DOLAN, 2209 Tower Ave.,
Superior, Wis.
H. W. HISTORIC, 316 Second Avenue,
Milwaukee.
A. Y. WELCH, 873 Seventh Street,
Milwaukee.
P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Fairview
Street, Manitowish.
T. J. MCKIBBEN, 10 North Franklin
Street, Janesville.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEISER, General Organizer,
318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas.,
653 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co.
of West Bend, Wis.
The Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis.,
manufacturers of both tube and plum-
ber's supplies.
Chas. J. Beck Bros. Co., 182-184 2nd St.,
Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of
candleholders, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Lumber Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jager Bakery, Milwaukee.
Lampert & Wigenhuta, better known as
the P. & W. Tigar Co. of La Crosse,
Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and
Tobacco.
The Black & German Co., Manufacturers of
the Radiant Home Hot Stove.
The Janesville Clothing Co.
The Carlin Coal Co., of Green Bay.
Casey, Isaac & Son, 200 W. Marchant
Bldg., Wells Building, Milwaukee.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets
every first and third Friday of the month
at cor. Third and Wright Sts. H. F.
Hoovermann, Secy, 1060 7th St.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets
every 1st Thursday in the month at
Nedlusk's Hall, cor. 14th and Ave.
and Grant St. Walter Rybacki, Secy, 687
Lincoln Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every
2nd Tuesday at 1629 Vliet St. J. F.
Renne, Secy, 373 24th St.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets sec-
ond Thursday, Jerome Underhill, Secy,
88 Twenty-ninth St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets
second and fourth Thursday at Odd
Fellows' Hall, Kinnickinnic and Porter
Aves. Christ. Dunn, Secy, 255 Robinson
Ave.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets
second and fourth Friday evenings at
400 Cramer St., cor. of Greenfield St.
E. W. Butts, Secy, 487 Cramer St.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets
every second and fourth Wednesday in
the month at Eckelmann's Hall, 3109
Lakota Ave. Louis Baler, Secy, 463
20th St.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets
every first and third Friday of the month
at Odd Fellows' Hall, 1700 Hopkins Road.
E. Brodick, Secy, 1056 10th St.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets
every 2nd Tuesday of the month at
Wagner's Hall, Kinnickinnic and Cham-
berlains Sts., and every 4th Tuesday in
the month at Giesche's Hall, 1432 Green-
way Ave. near Concordia. Chas. Kauser,
Secy, 14 9th St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets
every first and third Friday of each
month at M. Wilson's Hall, 214 North
Ave. George Moerschel, Secy, 612 Thirty-
seventh street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets
every second and fourth Friday at
Broomfield's Hall, Thirtieth Ave. Cor.
Washington. Fred. Reichel, Secy, 484
15th Ave.

TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH No. 1 meets
every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m.,
Lehman's Hall, Teutonia and Kent Sts.
Lehman's Beer.

TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH No. 2
meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the
month at Joe Zender's place, cor. Port
Washington Road and Milwaukee.

BRANCH No. 2, TOWN GREENFIELD,
meets every 1st Thursday of the month
at 8 o'clock in St. Mark's Hall, 1116
Lafayette St. and 25th Ave. J. A. John-
son, Secy, 501 25th Ave.

WAUWATOSA BRANCH meets 1st Tues-
day of the month at H. Zickuhr's hall,
49th and State Sts.

THE CUDARY BRANCH meets every 2nd
and 4th Tuesday of the month at Cu-
dary, Wis. B. Farrell, Secy.

THE SOUTH MILWAUKEE BRANCH
meets every 2nd Tuesday of each month
at Odd Fellows Hall, South Milwaukee.
Alb. Bittmann, Secy, Box 238.

UNION MADE CLOTHING.

Hahn Bros. desire to announce to the
union men of Milwaukee and vicinity
that they have discontinued the sale of
Kuppenheimer clothing and have sub-
stituted the product of a reliable union
house instead. Their line of union-label
goods is now complete than ever before.

Sunday, July 16, is the date of the
big Picnic. Don't forget.

Get your friends to go to the big
Picnic. Sunday, July 16, at Schiltz
Park, Milwaukee.

DON'T MISS THIS!

One of our principal aims is to
increase our circle of readers.
There are many reasons for this,
chief among which is our desire
to secure converts to the cause of
Socialism. Every new reader we
secure soon becomes an ardent
worker in the struggle for the
emancipation of the working class
from the slavery of wage labor.

We are going to make you an
offer that you can't afford to
neglect.

We have on hand a limited num-
ber of cloth-bound volumes of
"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan
L. Benson. So long as they last
we are going to give them away
to each cash purchaser of five
subscription cards at \$2.00.

But this is not all. We are
going to give you a real surprise
party. Read this offer and then
act quickly, if you want to be in
on the ground floor!

One copy of "Socialism Made
Plain," handsomely bound
in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50
"The Truth About Social-
ism," by John Collins..... 25
"Confessions of Capitalism,"
by Allan L. Benson..... 50
"Woman and the Social Prob-
lem," by May Wood Simons..... 50
"The Agitator"..... 50

Total.....\$0.90
Five subscription cards at 50c
each..... 2.50

Grand Total.....\$3.40
Send us \$2.00 cash and we will
send you all the above. Sell the
cards at 50c each and you get the
books absolutely free and a profit
of 50 cents besides. Don't forget
that the number of cloth-bound
copies of "Socialism Made Plain"
is limited. Act at once.

Our offer of five cards for \$2.00,
on credit, still holds good, if you
cannot afford to take advantage
of the above offer.

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of the above offer.

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copies of "Socialism Made Plain"
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new store with a complete line of
Men's, Women's
and Children's SHOES
All my old patrons and friends
are kindly invited to inspect my
stock.
Good Assortment of Union Shoes
Fred. Meier,
Formerly at
626 Greenfield Avenue.

ANTON WEISS' PHARMACY

Cor. Eleventh & Greenfield Aves.
Prescriptions Carefully Filled.
1112 NINTH ST., - RACINE, WIS.

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Dealer in
Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and
Game in Season.
251 HOWELL AVENUE.

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SHOEMAKER AND...
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Let Comrade MIES Be Your Tailor!

THE ONLY UNION TAILOR
SHOP IN BAY VIEW....
784 Kinnickinnic Ave., at the Bridge,
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HERMAN BUECH

MANUFACTURER OF
HIGH GRADE CIGARS,
Tampacore, 10 cts., National Sport, 5 cts.
575 16th AVENUE,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

BORCHARDT BROS.

TAILORS AND
FURNISHERS.
107-149 Grove St., Milwaukee,
Phone 4485 Blue.

THEO. KOESTER,

WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE.
Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices.
309 Chestnut Street.
Phone Main 2290. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. GOETZ,

DEALER IN
WOOD AND COAL
254 WINNEBAGO STREET.
Phone Main 2538.
All Orders promptly attended to.

ASK FOR

WRIT OF INJUNCTION

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PICNIC COMMITTEE,

Plaintiff,

vs.

EVERY MOTHER'S SON OF A WORKING-MAN, HIS FRIENDS AND SYMPATHIZERS, THEIR WIVES, SONS AND DAUGHTERS, BROTHERS, SISTERS, COUSINS, UNCLER, AND AUNTS, *ad infinitum*,
Defendants.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } IN EXTREME COURT.
Milwaukee County. } (A Lead-Pipe Cinch.)

The motion for the injunction herein coming on to be heard upon the order to show up and show cause, at the time and place specified therein, and a hearing thereof having been adjourned to the twentieth day of the month after the last Friday thereof, or such other indefinite time as this Court, in his profound wisdom and unimpeachable discretion, may see fit to designate;

On reading the verified report of the plaintiff, wherein it is set forth that the said plaintiff has, in conjunction with numerous enthusiastic individuals whose names are not on the visiting list of this Court (not having as yet been apprehended by the proper authorities), jointly and severally, and on numerous occasions not definitely set forth therein, conspired, plotted and schemed, deliberately and with malice aforethought, and in many other ways too complicated to be properly expressed in the limited and modest vocabulary of this Court, with the avowed intent and purpose of kidnapping or capturing said above-mentioned workingmen and the rest of the bunch, defendants herein, and carrying the whole outfit for one entire day to wit: SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905, at a Monster Picnic, Concert and Ball, to be held at a place called Schlitz Park, in the far-famed City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, which said city was placed permanently and conspicuously on the map of said state in the spring of 1904, by virtue of an election held therein in which several new-party, non-boodling officials were elected; and upon the reading of a few harmless affidavits of some of the defendants, and consideration of such oral testimony of the complainants as, in the opinion of this Court, will tend to strengthen their case without prejudice to the interests of the aforesaid defendants; after hearing A. Goodfellow, the handsome and dignified attorney for the said plaintiff, in support of said motion, and W. Eakspine (whose scarlet nose and side-whiskers to match have become an eyesore to this Court), attorney for the numerous defendants (who, by the way, seem to enjoy being enjoined) in opposition thereto, and this Court being somewhat prejudiced in favor of the complainants, anyhow, having been previously influenced and advised in the premises by virtue of being a constant reader of the Social-Democratic Herald, a paper which this Court concedes, without reservation or evasion, to be a—(decidedly) warm proposition; and this Court being furthermore convinced that the said complainant can make mighty good use of the dough likely to be derived from said Monster Picnic, Concert and Ball, to which the price of admission has been placed at the extremely low figure of 15 cents; tickets for which are now in the hands of several thousands of said defendants, at \$1.50 the bunch of 12, and for which said defendants should cough up as soon as possible, in order to avoid further legal complication;

IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant workingmen and their numerous sympathizers and the rest of the push are hereby individually, severally, collectively, conglomerately, eo masse and in toto (see Golden-Rule Jones on Tarts 22, Col. 7 come 11) most strenuously restrained and enjoined from making any dates that will in any way, shape or manner whatsoever conflict or interfere with their being in attendance (with the goods) at the said Monster Picnic, Concert and Ball at said Schlitz Park on said 16th day of July next; and, in anticipation of the extremely remote possibility of some one or more of these said defendants taking a notion to balk or sidestep,

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That each and every said defendant appear before this Court, at said Schlitz Park, on said 16th day of July, 1905, and (after having enjoyed the largest time consistent with a proper respect for the dignity of the law) show cause, if he thinks it safe, why this injunction should not stay put and be made to apply to all future events pulled off by said plaintiff and its rapidly-increasing herds of irrepressible and enthusiastic co-conspirators.

Dated May 5th, 1905.

By Order of the Court,

I. AMIT, Judge.

GRAND THEATER,

3rd St., Just North of Grand Ave.

REFINED VAUDEVILLE

The Best Show in the City.

6-VAUDEVILLE ACTS-6

Don't fail to bring the Children.

Admission 10 Cents, Including Seat.

Waukesha Beach.

Milwaukee's Favorite Resort for Outings, Picnics, Etc.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL GAME

Sunday, June 18th.

FISHING SEASON NOW OPEN.
THEO. M. TOLL, Rm. Agent,
114 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.

FRANK HEIN'S

PICNIC GROVE AND DANCE HALL,
29th and Lincoln Avenues.

For dates apply at 1108 Lincoln Avenue,
Phone Blue 8103.

Saloon and Hotel. Fine Picnic Grounds.

"Phone Blue 8328."

NATIONAL GROVE

CHAS. WAHL, Prop.,
37th and National Aves., Milwaukee, Wis.

S. D. P. BRANCHES TAKE NOTICE: Have many dates open for the summer.

Blue Mound Garden

Large Park, Dance Hall and
Two Bowling Alleys.

Splendid Opportunity for Picnics.

WM. ZASTROW,

Blue Mound and Kenley Road, R. F. D. No. 13,
WAUWATOSA, WIS.

\$1.00 TO CHICAGO.

Round Trip \$1.50.

For Chicago and Racine,
daily, 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,
and for Sheboygan and Man-
itowish, daily except Monday
and Saturday, 9 A. M.,
For Kenosha, Algona and
Muskegon, Monday, Tuesday,
Thursday and Friday, 9 A. M.,
For Manitowish and Men-
omonie, Monday & Thurs-
day, 9 A. M.,
For Green Bay, Keshonah,
Winona, St. Paul and Duluth, Thursday,
Friday, Saturday and Sunday,
9 A. M.

DOCKS: Foot of Spear St. Tel. Main 985

75c

HARRY LINE STEAMERS
Daily for Chicago at 8 p. m.
FARE.
Phone Main 521

HY. F. SCHMIDT'S

HALL
Saloon, Sample and Wine Room

Hall for Parties, Weddings,
Entertainments and Meetings.

Dancing every Saturday and Sunday Evenings
21st Ave. and Rogers St., Milwaukee, Wis.

UNION BREAD.

Caspar Hach,
Baker and Confectioner

All orders promptly attended to
927 Kinchick Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

THIS IS WHERE YOU GET

THE 15c MEAL IN
BEST THE CITY

Y. M. C. A. RESTAURANT

143 FOURTH STREET.
Open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GOOD ADVICE.

Purchase a House Safe of Hibbard &
Richardson Co. and have your "Safety
Deposit Box" at home.

West Side Women's Club.

The picnic of the West Side Women's Club, which took place last Sunday, was well attended in spite of the unfavorable weather, and there is no doubt that all who attended had a very enjoyable time.

The next regular meeting of the club will be held on Thursday, June 22nd, in Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave. All members are requested to be present and to hand in the money for the tickets sold, or deliver the unsold tickets, so that the settling of account may be no longer delayed.

Carnival Tickets.

Previously acknowledged	\$2,278.92
Alfred Bess	1.50
Ed. Krueger	.75
Michael Hoss	.50
John Szukowski	1.50
J. Loew	1.00
John Mueller	.75
Otto Herler	.50
Karl Bruhn	1.00
Geo. Morris	.50
Mrs. George Weidner	2.50
Total	\$2,289.42

Attend the big State Picnic, Sunday, July 16, at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee.

"DON'T PAY CASH"

BIG CREDIT STORE

We are showing some specially big bargains in ladies' skirts, in all the latest styles and patterns, in fancy mixtures, voiles, panamas and serges.

Also a full line of ladies' summer suits, waists, millinery and shoes.

A small payment down, balance weekly or monthly.

Peoples' Credit Clothing Co.

230 GRAND AVE., UP STAIRS

Cor. 3rd Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GUSTAV BESTIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CIGARS

10c "THE REAL THING" 10c

"OLD JUDGE" 5 Cents.

882 Seventh Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Meetings for Next Week.

Tuesday, June 20th.

15th Ward Branch, 1629 Vliet st.
The Vorwärts Singing Society, at
Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue.

The Aurora Singing Society, Sch-
litz hall, corner Mitchell and Mus-
kego avenue.

Thursday Afternoon, June
22nd, at 2 O'clock.

West Side Women's Socialist club,
Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue.

Thursday, June 22nd.

7th Ward, Room 414 Germania
building.

12th Ward, Hoerts' hall, 961 Kin-
nickinnic avenue.

17th Ward Branch, Odd Fellows'
hall, corner Kinickinnic and Potter
avenues.

Friday, June 23rd.

6th Ward Branch, Mann's hall,
594 Fourth street.

11th Ward Branch, Bulgren's hall,
Ninth avenue and Orchard street.

18th Ward Branch, 490 Cramer st.
23rd Ward Branch, Bresemeister's
hall, corner Thirteenth avenue and
Washington street.

19th Ward Branch, Wisconsin hall,
corner Twelfth and Lee streets.

Saturday, June 24th.

12th Ward, Polish Branch, at
Buech's hall, 965 Clinton street.

Sunday, June 25th.

10th Ward Bohemian Branch,
1326 Fond du Lac avenue.

WANTED—MORE SUBSCRIBERS.

Comrades, the need of the hour is more subscribers for the Social-Democratic Herald.

There are many reasons why this is the pressing need.

We want more Socialists. More subscribers would make them.

We want to better educate the men who now vote our ticket. More subscribers would do this.

We want a better organization. More subscribers would accomplish this.

We have a deficit. More subscribers would reduce and enough would make it disappear entirely.

We want to enable the Party to utilize all the funds realized at Picnics, etc. Enough subscribers would permit this.

But why waste more space in mentioning additional reasons when an almost endless list of reasons could be cited to show why we want—yes, why we need more subscribers.

We believe you are as much convinced as we are that the need of the hour is more subscribers.

How are we to get them, is the question.

Only by all of us working amongst acquaintances and getting them to subscribe, is the answer.

Our weekly deficit prevents the Herald from hiring some one to do this work and thus necessitate the volunteer work of all to get the subscribers.

Now, then, that being the case, how many subscribers are you going to get next week?

For remember, it is you, all of you who will have to get them. Then why not start at once.

See our offer, "Don't Miss It," elsewhere.

It is the most liberal offer we have ever made.

Five books and five twelve months' cards—a \$3.00 value for \$2.00.

Send us \$2.00 and get more subscribers, and the extra pays you for your trouble.

Notice to Comrades.

We have been informed by the secretary of the Barber's union that Mr. Fred Heider, who has conducted a barber shop at No. 301 12th street for several years past, has voluntarily surrendered his shop card.

Social-Democratic Notes.

Always bear in mind that you are invited to the following celebrations:

Sunday, June 18th, 23rd Ward Branch picnic at Dussler's Grove, six blocks west of Pilgrims' Rest cemetery. Price, \$1.00 per family, including refreshments.

Sunday, June 18th, Sheboygan picnic, Lutz Park, Sheboygan, Wis. Boat leaves for Sheboygan Sunday morning at 9 o'clock from the Crosby Transportation Co.'s docks, foot of Reed street bridge. All comrades wishing to attend this picnic will be received at Sheboygan by a committee appointed by the Sheboygan comrades. Round trip fifty cents. Boat returns at 9 o'clock Sunday evening.

June 25th, 17th Ward Branch picnic at Huelsbeck's Grove, foot of Howell avenue. Admission 75 cents a family, including refreshments.

June 25th, 11th Ward Branch picnic, Dussler's Grove, six blocks west of Pilgrims' Rest cemetery. Admission \$1.00 a family, including refreshments.

Chicago excursion to Milwaukee, Sunday, June 25th. A grand reception will be given the Chicago comrades on their arrival in Milwaukee. A band will meet them at the Goodrich docks, and accompany them to the Freie Gemeinde hall, where refreshments and lunch will be served. The United Singing Societies will render several selections. All the Milwaukee comrades are cordially invited to be present. Admission free.

The Racine comrades will hold their annual picnic at the New Union Park, north of the North Side city limits, Racine, Wis., Sunday, June 25th. Milwaukee comrades are cordially invited to be present. Fare to Racine and return sixty cents.

Grand Reception.

TENDERED
CHICAGO COMRADES,

By the
County Central Committee,
Social-Democratic Party,

at
FREIE GEMEINDE HALL
FOURTH STREET.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON,
JUNE 25th, 1905.

The Chicago comrades, 2000 strong, will be escorted with music from the Goodrich docks to the hall at 2 p. m. where refreshments and luncheon will be served. The United Socialist Singing Societies will render several selections, and music will be furnished by the Social-Democratic Band. Comrades and friends are all invited. ADMISSION FREE! ADMISSION FREE!

Sunday, July 2nd, 14th Ward Branch picnic, Heim's Grove, corner 29th and Lincoln avenue.

Sunday, July 16th, monster Social-Democratic picnic, Schlitz park.

Sunday, July 23rd, 12th Ward Branch picnic at Huelsbeck's Grove, foot of Howell avenue. Comrade Walter Mills of Chicago will deliver an address at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Fifth and 8th Ward Branches picnic, National Grove, corner of 39th and National avenues. Walter Thomas Mills will deliver an address at 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Comrades Barkowski, Arnold and Miss Anna M. Maley will speak Sunday afternoon, June 18th, at 5th avenue and Grant street, at the unveiling of the Kosciuszko monument at Kosciuszko Park.

Comrade Edmund T. Melms spoke at Kenosha last Saturday evening.

The County Organizer paid a visit to several ward branches this week.

City News Notes Man.

WAUKESHA BEACH.

Bathing.

One of the many attractions, is an exceedingly popular and most invigorating pastime. A well equipped Bath House, Diving Pavilion and Water Trolley. While the bathing beach which is finely sanded and gradually sloping makes this one of the best and most splendid places where bathing can be indulged in during the summer. Bathing suits on hand.

SHEET MUSIC AT CUT PRICES.

We desire to call your attention to the offer made by the Flanner Music House in the columns of this paper. Mr. Flanner puts the prices of Sheet Music within the reach of every one. Prices reduced to 15c and 10c per copy, with a special sale every Saturday at 10c a copy. For anything in the music line, visit Flanner's Music House, 417 Broadway.

The best place to spend your time Sunday, July 16, is at the big Picnic at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee.

The Vanguard, an up-to-date Socialists monthly, 50 cents a year.

Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, Sunday, July 16, the place and time of the big Picnic. Everybody welcome.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

By order of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County of May 23, 1905.

Hugo Dunke, plaintiff, against Martha Dunke, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is here with served upon you.

A. B. BRAUN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address, 647 7th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Wis.

ALHAMBRA

ALL THIS WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY

The Great American Drama

The
Great
Socialistic
Play

Lost Paradise

Capital
versus
Labor

Presented in a superb manner by the ALHAMBRA STOCK COMPANY
SEE the Great Factory Scene when the Strike is Declared

Commencing Sunday Matinee the Bright Amusing Comedy Success

THE LATE MR. JONES

NOTHING BUT FUN!

DON'T MISS IT!

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

Tonight will be your last chance to see that great Labor play, "The Lost Paradise," at the Alhambra. No Socialist or union man can afford to miss it.

"The Late Mr. Jones," one of the funniest farce comedies of the present generation, will be the attraction at the Alhambra theater next week, beginning with the matinee Sunday.



Walter Thomas Mills with Alhambra Stock Co. in "The Late Mr. Jones."

Mr. Harry Glazier, the popular young leading man who made his debut as a Milwaukee stock actor on the Alhambra stage two weeks ago, will be seen in the leading role.

GRAND THEATER.

We have never seen a theater forge ahead into public favor as the Grand Theater (Third near the Avenue) has. It gives an awful big show for 10 cents and is getting a big patronage. This next week a monster bill, headed by the sensational Rose and Ellis, will be the attraction. Don't miss it.

Attention, Comrades!

Owing to the disagreeable weather last Sunday, the 21st Ward branch has decided to hold its annual picnic on Sunday, July 2nd, 1905, at the Cement Mills Grove. All the comrades and their friends are cordially invited to attend. A good time will be guaranteed to all.

Just Blame Yourself

If you're not getting the worth of the money you spend for clothing. You might just as well



BUY REINECK BROS. CLOTHING

And by doing so, get the most wear out of your dollars. Price is the same as other clothing, but quality is away ahead.

Reineck Bros.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS
AND FURNISHERS

717-719 12th St., Cor. Lloyd.

FOR SALE!

Candy Store on West Side with 3 rooms, price \$225; Grocery Store on West Side with 4 rooms, price \$400; Saloon (3rd St.), good location, price \$200.

WE BUY AND SELL any legitimate business. Call or write for our terms.

BERNARD COOPER & CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Phone Main 5019

FOURTH ANNUAL

Monster Picnic

Social-Democratic Party

SCHLITZ PARK, MILWAUKEE

Sunday, July 16, '05.



Walter Thomas Mills, A. M.

The Whirlwind Orator of Chicago, will make the principal address.....

You cannot afford to miss this event.

KEEP IT IN MIND AND MAKE NO CONFLICTING DATES.....

Admission to all 15c

Addresses, Concert and Games